



Hurley Tells Plan for Big Trade Fleet

Urges Private Ownership and Measures to Stop Watering of Stock and Making Huge Profits

Wants Americans To Have Free Rein Shipping Board Chairman Makes Two Addresses on Shipping Project

In two addresses in New York City yesterday Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, outlined plans for establishing the new American merchant marine and emphasized points he considers essential to the successful operation of 16,000,000 tons of ships on a peace time basis.

Mr. Hurley's first speech was to guests at a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel given by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the United States Shipping Board, to the chairman of the National Defense, to the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, while his second one was to members of the National Marine League last night at the Commodore Hotel.

Chairman Hurley declared for private ownership of our merchant marine and such safeguards as would effectually prevent the watering of stock and exclude the possibility of its being used to develop large private fortunes.

The plan of operation outlined by the chairman follows:

Against Any Restrictions

"The ships should be sold to and operated by American citizens under no restrictions other than the terms of the bill of sale and the fixation of maximum freight rates, either as provided in Section 18 of the act approved September 7, 1916, or as may be agreed by the government and the operator in specific instances."

"The ships should be sold at a price which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage."

"Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price of each ship should be paid down the remainder falling due and payable in graded annual installments over a period not exceeding ten years. The government should take and hold a mortgage for the unpaid balance, charging interest thereon at the customary commercial rate of 5 per cent. One-fifth of this interest, representing the difference between the customary government interest of 4 per cent and the customary commercial rate, should be paid into a Merchant Marine Development Fund, to be described hereafter."

"The purchaser should be required to agree to insure and keep insured with an American Marine Insurance company his equity in the vessel, and because the American marine insurance market has not at present sufficient resources to underwrite all the vessels the government has to sell, the government should carry in its own fund, as at present, but for purchaser's account, hull and machinery insurance covering that part of the vessel for which payment has not been made. Our experience in operation shows that the government can carry this insurance for at least 1 per cent less than the open market rate. However, it is proposed that the open market rate be charged and that the difference be paid into the Merchant Marine Development Fund."

Transfers To Be Controlled

"It is understood that no transfer of a vessel to foreign registry should be permitted without express permission of the government."

"Each purchaser who wishes to operate in the foreign trade should be obliged to incorporate under Federal charter, the necessary legislation for which should be passed by Congress without delay. Such a charter should provide that no stock shall be issued in excess of the money value actually paid in on vessel property, and that no stock can be issued or transferred to an alien."

"It should also provide that one member of the board of directors for each company shall be named by the government. This director should draw no salary, either from the steamship corporation or from the government. He should receive only the customary director's fee for each meeting he attends."

"The same legislation should provide for periodical meetings of these government-named directors in the City of Washington, where they will constitute an official body which will confer with and advise the Shipping Board, or other designated government officer, upon problems arising in or questions affecting the welfare of the American merchant marine."

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\$1,000,000 for Vehicle Tube Passed by Senate

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Senate to-day two measures which had already passed the Assembly were approved and sent on to the Governor for action. One is the Sage-Adler bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 as the state's share toward the initial cost of building a vehicular tunnel underneath the North River. Only seven votes were recorded against it. Six were by Democrats.

The other bill was the appropriation bill for general expenses, amounting to \$59,250,000.

State Plans to Levy 2 Pct. on N. Y. Incomes

Committee That Sought Way to Make Up \$24,000,000 Deficit Drafts Measure to Yield \$50,000,000

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The Davenport special legislative tax committee, appointed to find new sources of revenue to make up the state's present deficit of \$24,000,000, has completed its investigation and will introduce three bills to-morrow embodying the results of its labors.

The principal measure provides a state personal income tax, which, it is estimated, will raise \$50,000,000, to be divided equally between the state and municipalities. The rate is 2 per cent and the bill is drawn up along the line of the Federal income tax law, with the exception that it makes very few exemptions. Single men are to be taxed on their income above \$1,000, and married men above \$2,000, with an exemption of \$200 for every dependent.

Unlike the Federal law, state and municipal officials and employees will be subject to the tax as well as the income from stock corporation dividends, estates and trust funds.

Will Tax Non-Residents

Non-residents, who work or do business in this state, are to be taxed on the amount of money they earn here, their employers or firms with which they are connected being compelled to report their incomes. Non-residents, however, are not to be taxed on the income from any property they might own in this state.

The committee believed that if such a tax were imposed it would drive investors away from New York State securities.

The income from all bonds, including state and municipal bonds to be issued hereafter, is also to be taxed. State bonds heretofore issued contained the guarantee that the state would not impose a tax on them.

The tax is to be administered by the State Tax Commission, but collected by the State Controller. The time for the filing of the first return is March 15, 1920, and the tax is to be on incomes for the year ending December 31, 1919.

The Tax Commission is given the power to make its own plans for administering the tax. It is probable that deputies will be named for each county. To evade the tax or failure to file a return is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or one year imprisonment, or both.

A person who fails to report on time but who voluntarily makes the return within thirty days is allowed to pay the tax, but is fined 5 per cent of the amount due. The whole tax is to be paid at once at the time of filing the return.

Direct Tax in Second Bill

This bill, it is believed, has an excellent chance of passage, but the members of the Davenport committee are not so hopeful of the second of their bills, which provides a tax of 1/2 of 1 per cent on all tangible personal property above \$5,000.

Because of the interest in such a tax the bill was prepared to permit the Legislature to take what action it sees fit on it, but it is not believed that it can get by the opposition of the farmers. They will fight it because all their farm machinery and livestock under the provisions of the bill will be taxed as personal tangible property. The personal tax would be administered locally and all the money collected would go to the localities. The bill leaves it to the localities to determine if it shall be enforced.

Increases Emerson Rate

The committee's third bill raises from three to four and a half per cent the tax on incomes from manufacturing and mercantile corporations under the Emerson law. The bill also corrects an ambiguity in the present law, which is now being threshed out in the courts. The corporations claim that the taxes they pay to the Federal government should be deducted, while the state holds that the law makes no such provision. The new bill specifically states that this deduction is not to be made. If the corporations should win in their suit the state would have to refund about \$6,000,000 collected under the Emerson law. The Emerson law netted the state about \$18,000,000 last year, because of the war plants' greatly increased incomes. The increased rate, it is estimated, under normal conditions will net the state the same amount.

E. H. SOTHERN and DANA BURNETT have contributed two of the splendid short stories in the April Scribner's Magazine. Ask any newsdealer for your copy.

Anti-Tobacco Drive to Meet Quick Battle

Opponents of Prohibition Movement Ready to Com- bat Campaign Before It Gets Firm Foothold Here

"Lesson Learned" Is View

Victory of the Anti-Saloon League Not To Be Re- peated, Asserts Leader

The anti-tobacco crusade which is now stretching out across the country is to be followed, checked up and actively combated at every point. This announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

"We have had our lesson in the case of the Anti-Saloon League," said James A. Seavey, organizer of the association here, "and this time we do not propose to be caught napping. The Anti-Saloon forces would never, I feel convinced, have been able to compel a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States if people had really been awake to the full scope of their plans; if people had taken the trouble to inform themselves as to what they were really up to and how far they intended to go. We know now, however, what these factions are capable of, and we do not propose to let them get another start."

For some time, Mr. Seavey said, the association he represents has been aware of the plans of the anti-tobacco forces.

"We are now arranging," he went on, "to check up on the speakers they are going to send out. We shall not force things, but we shall keep right on their trail. Wherever they send a speaker one night, we shall send a speaker the next night. These people will soon discover that they are not going to have the walkover they had with prohibition. In this matter, at least, a free, liberty-loving people are going to be given a chance really to express themselves. At least we are going to do all we can to see that they are."

Mr. Seavey said that the Association Opposed to National Prohibition particularly welcomes the entry of the tobacco issue at this time.

"It goes to the root of the whole problem which prohibition by constitutional amendment raises," he declared. "For whatever view one may hold as to the people's attitude toward prohibition of alcoholic beverages, nobody can reasonably question that the sentiment of the country to-day is overwhelmingly in favor of the use of tobacco by those who want to use it. One has to go no further than the army and the campaigns to raise 'smokes for soldiers' to be assured of

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Ludendorff To Be Tried for War Crimes

BERLIN, March 26 (By The Associated Press).—The German government is planning the creation of a court of investigation for German personalities accused of crimes during the war who have requested the investigation of their cases, the "Vossische Zeitung" says.

The National Assembly, the newspaper adds, will enact a suitable law for a court to try General Ludendorff, former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Admiral Tirpitz, ex-Foreign Minister von Jagow and others "whose activities can be judged only by such a court."

The government has protested to army officers against the demonstration they have for General Ludendorff last Sunday on the ground that it has given opponents an opportunity to assert that everything is the same in Germany as under the former Emperor.

1,000 Speared To Death in Corean Revolt

Tortures and Massacres by Japanese Continue, En- voy in Shanghai Cables Representative in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—One thousand persons speared and uprisings everywhere are said to have occurred in Korea, according to a cablegram received from Shanghai to-day by Dr. Syghman Rhee, representative of the Korean National Association, who has called a congress of Koreans from Hawaii, Mexico and the United States to meet in Philadelphia April 14. The message, signed by the representative of Korea at Shanghai, reads:

"Thirty-three officers of the Independent Union of Korea, also leaders of Christian churches, heaven worshippers, Buddhists, Confucians, students, merchants, etc., everywhere. The whole of Korea is under martial law. The Japanese army is firing on the people. Eleven thousand arrested. Many tortured and massacred. One thousand men, women and children speared. Schools, churches and shops destroyed by Japanese laborers. The strike movement is growing. Missionaries offering resistance. Uprisings in Siberia and Manchuria. Demand absolute independence from Japan."

Dr. Rhee, who, with Dr. Henry Chung, is a delegate to the Paris peace conference, has been unable so far to obtain passports, it is said, the State Department having written him that it is inadvisable at this time to permit his association to be represented there.

Dr. Rhee said his association embraces a million and a half Koreans outside of Korea.

New League Draft Completed Disregards Monroe Doctrine; Mangin Sent to Curb Hungary

French General Will Com- mand in Balkans and May Be Ordered to March on Bolsheviks

Quick Allied Move Urged Against Reds

Mallette Suggests Junc- tion With the Poles by Move Across Germany

PARIS, March 27.—General Mangin, one of the leading officers of the French army, will be recalled from his command at Mayence, the newspapers announce, to undertake a mission, the character and scope of which "are indicated plainly by the events in Hungary."

According to the "Gaulois" he would receive a very important command in Eastern Europe, undoubtedly the Balkans, with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and Southwestern Russia.

Urges March Through Germany

General J. M. G. Mallette, the military critic, in an article in the "Matin," apparently reflecting military opinion, suggests that as a means of checking the Bolsheviks and rendering definite the victory of the Allies, Allied armies should march through Germany and effect a junction with Poland. General Mallette adds that the Allies must finish the job by a thunderstroke, and declares that the sword of Marshal Foch is not yet sheathed.

Three Routes Are Open

Allied troops could enter Hungary through three routes—Germany, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria. There is virtually a direct railway line from Kiel to Vienna and Budapest, through Berlin and Dresden. There is a direct line from Fiume to Budapest, through Agram, and troops from Salonica could reach Budapest by direct railway line through Sofia.

General Mangin is one of the best offensive leaders produced in the French army during the war. It was the troops of Mangin's Third Army who stopped the enemy on the Soissons sector in the critical days after the beginning of the German offensive on July 15, and it was the French, American and British troops under his command who began the Allied counter-

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Wilson Denies League Delays Peace

PARIS, March 27 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson to-day issued the following statement:

"In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the commission on the league of nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusions of this commission were the first to be laid before the plenary conference."

"They were reported on February 14, and the world has had a full month in which to discuss every feature of the draft covenant then submitted."

"During the last few days the commission has been engaged in an effort to take advantage of the criticisms which the publication of the covenant fortunately has drawn out. A committee of the commission also has had the advantage of a conference with representatives of the neutral states, who are evidencing a very deep interest and a practically unanimous desire to align themselves with the league."

"The revised covenant is now practically finished. It is in the hands of a committee for the final process of drafting and will almost immediately be presented a second time to the public."

"The conferences of the commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the consultation of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace, so that the members of the commission congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conferences has ever interposed any form of delay."

Saper-Council Fixes Damage Foe Must Pay

"Practical Agreement" Is Reached on Reparation as Wilson Shows Tendency to Meet Clemenceau Views

PARIS, March 27.—Substantial progress is being made by the intimate gatherings of the Council of Four, according to an official statement to-night. It is added that a "practical agreement" has been reached on the question of reparation. Since the latter has been one of the biggest causes of the impasse, the announcement conveys real encouragement.

President Wilson, it is concluded, may now be going part way toward meeting the views of Premier Clemenceau. The press of Great Britain and France has been going against him since his return to Paris. He has certainly broken the strong position assumed by Premier Clemenceau, but now shows a tendency to recede from some of the arbitrary positions he has taken up.

Peace, however, is still many weeks off, for it is also learned to-night that the Council of Four will accept favorably the idea of making peace simultaneously in one treaty with all four of the Central Powers, America being a signatory to the general treaty, despite the fact that she has not been at war with Bulgaria and Turkey.

Siberian and Archangel Anti-Red Forces Join

ARCHANGEL, March 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian staff to-day announced the fulfillment of the long-awaited junction between the Siberian forces and the Northern Government troops fighting against the Bolsheviks. The junction occurred March 23 at Ust Kozva, in the Pechora district.

The vanguards of the Pechora troops under direction of the Archangel staff, met a party of Siberians on that date. In the Pinea sector the Allies have encircled and taken the village of Torosha, after having killed 100 Bolsheviks and capturing three machine guns. The Allies lost only one man.

Headquarters reports the shelling of the Vaga sector. In the other sectors, including Bolshoiya Ozera, the situation is unchanged.

Robbers Get \$6,000 in Arkansas Train Hold Up

MARION, Ark., March 27.—A St. Louis and San Francisco train from St. Louis to Memphis was held up near Bridge Junction to-night by three masked men, who escaped with about \$6,000 in cash, it is reported. A fourth member of the gang is said to have proceeded to Grand Junction to flag another train to prevent a collision.

Cyclops Not Sunk by U-Boat German Admiralty Unable to Aid in Solving Mystery

BERLIN, March 26 (By The Associated Press).—The German Admiralty says it is unable to assist in solving the mystery of the disappearance early in March, 1918, of the United States naval collier Cyclops while bound from Brazil for the United States with a crew of 15 officers and 221 men, 57 passengers and a cargo of manganese. Admiralty officials say they received no report of the sinking of the Cyclops. They say no German submarines were operating at the time in West Indian waters.

Women Voters Recognized by World League

Offices Open to Both Sexes, Delegates Decide in Amendment; Action Cheers Suffragists Here

PARIS, March 27.—Woman suffrage is recognized in the covenant of the league of nations through the adoption Wednesday of an amendment providing that the offices of the league shall be open to women as well as to men.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—News that woman suffrage had been recognized by the proposed league of nations, as told in an Associated Press dispatch, reached the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association here just after the close of the afternoon session. It quickly passed from delegate to delegate and there was general rejoicing.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, was the first to see the dispatch and declared: "It is wonderful. Suffrage is recognized the world over. It could not be otherwise."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Association, declared:

"It is splendid. People of the United States will understand what democracy means by the time the peace conference gets through and recognizes the services of women—not only recognizes their service, but their intellectual counsel and experience. The world moves. The United States must hurry."

Others Praise Action

Others who commented on the importance of the news from Paris and their statements follow:

Mrs. A. L. Livermore, chairman of the Republican Woman State Committee of New York: "This is something we have sought from the beginning. The covenant may hold history and be a prevention of war, but the collective heart of womanhood should be strong enough to prevent war, and, recognized by the great peace conference, will be."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, vice-chairman of the New York City Suffrage party: "This factor at the moment is what the suffragists have worked for for fifty years, and having been recognized by the world in peace conference, women will show it is not only their rights they are seeking, but that they also want to do their share. Intelligence and ability of both men and women must be used if the great league of nations is to be a success."

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, New York: "Suffragists have always considered that suffrage is the sine qua non of peace. The peace conference recognized that fact."

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of New York, member of the resolutions committee of the executive committee of the association: "This recognition is along the same lines as a resolution which I will present to the resolutions committee for adoption to-morrow, protesting that the United States authorities did not accept the services of women doctors and surgeons in the war, compelling women to give their services to another country and work under a foreign flag. The French, however, have shown themselves to be greatly appreciative of the value of their services."

Miss Kathryn Starbuck, an attorney of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: "A wonderful thing. Something which will give suffrage a standing and interest sought for many years. It is simply the continuation of the growth of suffrage."

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Covenant Speeded Up to Meet Present Critical Issues; Race Question Also Is Left Out of It

U. S. May Present Amendments Later

Members Can Withdraw on Two Years' Notice; Mandararies Optional

PARIS, March 27 (By The Associated Press).—Containing neither reference to the Monroe Doctrine nor to the Japanese proposal for recognition of the racial equality of nations, the draft of the covenant of the league of nations to-day is in the hands of the special drafting committee.

It developed to-night that unexpected obstacles had arisen concerning the Monroe Doctrine amendment, making it doubtful whether it can be incorporated in the revised document.

The draft was completed Wednesday night at a sitting of the full commission, and the covenant is expected to be ready in completed form early next week. The two amendments around which has centred the greatest interest and most divergence of opinion, however, may be offered either in the Council of Ten or to the plenary Peace Conference, to which the covenant must go for final action.

Withdrawal After Two Years

The much discussed question as to the possibility of the withdrawal from membership in the league of a nation was settled by an amendment permitting withdrawal on two years' notice, but not until such nation has filled out its international obligations.

Article X of the covenant, to which the Monroe Doctrine amendment would apply, stands in its original form. President Wilson having reserved for the present the amendment which had been prepared as expressing the views of the American delegation. It is now explained that it was not the exact text, but only the general form of the amendment, which was given to the press, and that hence criticism must be withheld for the present.

Careful soundings are being taken to ascertain the reception that is likely to be given this amendment by other delegations. If unfriendly sentiment develops, or the pressing of other and obnoxious amendments is threatened as a consequence of insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, it is said the amendment may be altogether withheld.

Not Wholly Encouraging

It has been learned that thus far the result of these inquiries has not been wholly encouraging to the advocates of the amendment, but that they will be continued until the attitude of all the delegations is ascertained.

Since the first mention of the desire of the Japanese to obtain an amendment recognizing equality before the law for all nationals of the league of nations states in other countries the Japanese delegates have not pressed their amendments before the commission itself. They have, however, been canvassing the delegations with various forms of such an amendment, endeavoring to find out the feeling toward it.

Designed for Present Crisis

An important amendment adopted last night provides for the creation of a committee on organization of the league, which is to be empowered to proceed with arrangements for the assembly, securing the necessary buildings and perfecting the secretariat forces, all in advance of the ratification of the treaty. But the acts of this committee will be subject to the approval of the ratifying body.

The purpose is to speed up the beginning of the workings of the great league to meet the critical issues that now daily are arising throughout the world.

Another amendment gathers into one section all of the separate conventions which are to be incorporated in the covenant such as those relating to labor, commerce and finance, so that these are not made part of the treaty, but that the countries signatory agree to do the things set forth therein. This would leave the league only to execute the terms of such conventions as may be agreed upon by the separate states.

No Compulsory Mandatories

Provision is to be made for similar treatment of other conventions on other subjects, such as white slavery and the opium traffic, which are likely hereafter to be inserted in two covenants.

The language of the mandatory article has been changed so as to make it clear that no nation shall be obliged to act as a mandatory without its consent.

Generally, the language of the whole covenant has been clarified, particularly Article 1, to meet the charge of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, of ungrammatical language, and the